

SUMMARIES

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NATIONS AND MIGRATIONS. AN ESSEY IN HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY

All European societies have massively intermixed in the course of history. Migrations and wars were not unusual. The stability of the ethnic composition of specific groups is thus a myth. Nationalistic ideologies which present their countries as nation-states most often do not take into consideration the numerous “admixtures” which have come into existence due to migration. Similarly, the idea of cultural “purity” has no sense. Also the idea of an eternal national territory is senseless more often than not.

There are nations with the predominance of emigration processes and there are nations with the predominance of immigration processes. There are also nations in diaspora and nations which are entirely composed of immigrants who recently arrived in a given place. The phenomenon of migration has great influence on the characteristics of the nation which it concerns, on its culture, and national consciousness. The perspective on migration processes was at times one of the fundamental elements of a nation’s self-identification.

Keywords: nation, migrations, emigration, immigration, diaspora, national culture, national territory, historical memory

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TWO EUROPEAN PERIPHERIES: A COMPARISON OF POLISH AND PORTUGUESE MIGRATION FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY TO THE GREAT WAR

The article is an attempt at comparing the Polish and Portuguese migration experiences in the period of great labor migration until 1914. The periods of Portugal’s establishment of its colonial empire in the sixteenth century and the period of the Polish expansion east, to Rus in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been juxtaposed before. In the Time of Troubles Polish literature promoting eastward expansion quite directly referred to the examples of India’s or America’s colonization.

In the nineteenth century the reasons for emigration from the two distant parts of Europe were similar (overpopulation, economic underdevelopment), the destinations were different, however. The Portuguese most often left for Brazil, with which Portugal remained strongly interconnected even after Brazil gained independence. For Poles, the country of

emigration was predominantly the U.S. It was there, on the territory of New England, that the representatives of both of the groups met, and even cooperated, in the weaving industry. Both in Portugal and Poland emigration commenced on peripheral territories (Madera and provinces neighboring with Spain in the case of Portugal and the Polish-German and Polish-Hungarian borderland in the case of Poland). In both groups the percentage of returnees was high. It is only later that the Portuguese will travel to other countries, e.g. in Western Europe. Polish emigrants have had already discovered routes to Western Europe. Poles numerously traveled for work also to the occupying states. In this phenomenon we can find similarities to Portuguese migration to the territory of their empire. Regardless of the destination, individual and family histories, be it Portuguese or Polish, were very similar. In the interwar period an interesting postscript has been added to these histories. Poland and certain circles made, unsuccessful, attempts to organize Polish settlement in the Portuguese colonies in Angola and Mozambique.

Keywords: fifteenth and sixteenth century Portuguese colonization, Polish colonization in the seventeenth century, labor migration to the U.S. and Brazil, Portuguese and Polish settlement countries in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

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BIOGRAPHICAL CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY IN CHILDHOOD: THE CASE OF THIRD CULTURE KIDS

This article concerns Third Culture Kids (TCKs), i.e. persons, who due their parents' work spent a significant period of their childhood or school years in a different country than that of their parents. Due to the fact that in today's globalizing world more and more people experience working abroad and many of them are accompanied by their families, the issue of the consequences of such a mobile and multicultural childhood becomes extremely important. The author has conducted 53 biographical interviews with adult Third Culture Kids. The biographical consequences of moving in one's childhood are analyzed in a few spheres: professional life, social relations, psychological problems, and identity construction. TCKs are most often from the families of diplomats, professionals working abroad on contracts, employees of international firms. The vast majority of them has tertiary education and chooses a career which gives independence, the possibility to travel and capitalize cultural competences, which one has acquired thanks to his or her upbringing. Unfortunately, such a lifestyle since childhood is associated with the risk of psychological (ranging from the lack of embeddedness to depression) and social (e.g. sense of alienation, difficulties in engaging in deeper relations) problems. Building a coherent and long-lasting identity is also a challenge for Third Culture Kids. The author describes means of dealing with the above-mentioned problems.

Keywords: Third Culture Kids, mobility, identity, migration of professionals, biographical method

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THE MADONNA OF MODERNITY – THE MIGRANT MOTHER. AN ICONOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

In this article I would like to present an iconographic analysis of the Migrant Mother, a photograph by Dorothea Lange, in the context of social change in the United States of the 1930s. For this purpose I use appropriate tools and the theories of Klaus Rieser, Charles Sanders Peirce, and Roland Barthes. I also read and interpret Lange's photograph from the feminist perspective.

In this article the Migrant Mother thus constitutes a fascinating object of academic inquiry, as well as a starting point for the deliberations on the harsh words of Jean Baudrillard who said: "You assume you are photographing a given thing for your own pleasure, but in fact it wants its picture taken and you are only a figure in its staging, secretly moved by the self-advertising perversion of the surrounding world (...) All metaphysics is swept away by this reversal of situation in which the subject is no longer master of the representation, but merely a function of the world's objective irony".

I try to polemicize with the words of Baudrillard, "the high priest of postmodernism" analyzing the Migrant Mother.

Keywords: icon, photography, analysis, denotation, connotation, symbol, Dorothea Lange, Florence Thomson, Migrant Mother

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THE ROLE OF A WOMAN ACCORDING TO FEMALE MIGRANTS FROM THE OPOLE REGION. MOTHERS' AND DAUGHTERS' VIEWS

The paper presents how female migrants from the Opole region identify with their mothers, how different are their views of family and marital life, and what they would like to inherit from their mothers. The answers to these question are based on a number of women's accounts of these issues and of the power of socialization. Sixty six interviews and letter diaries of female migrants have been analyzed in the paper.

The presented research indicates that for most of the interviewed women their mother has been a strong role model of womanhood, but that they are different from their own mothers particularly in their perception and performance of the role of a woman. Although they admire their parents' marriages, they do not always want to get married and cherish their marital relationships themselves. Taking up this role involves dilemmas. In the organization of social life Opole women expect their needs to be as important as those of men. They also hope for favorable circumstances under which they would have the chance

of developing their full potential. Such wishes are especially characteristic of young women. Most female migrants attempt to expand their roles through labor market activity. Their migration, often caused by economic factors, has enabled them to feel active and needed.

Keywords: women, migration, mother, daughter, life roles

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NEW MUSLIM ELITES IN EUROPEAN CITIES AND THE POLITICS OF MUSLIM CITIZENSHIP

This article is based on fieldwork carried out among the representatives of new Muslim elites in Brussels and London. It analyzes the main changes in the public mobilization of Islam in Belgium and Great Britain which involve slow departure from the politics of Muslim identity towards the politics of Muslim citizenship. This change is related not to the increased social pressure on Muslims in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 or July 7, 2005, but rather to the development of a strong sense of citizenship among some segments of the Muslim populations in Europe, and to the construction of a new type of identity, "Muslim citizenship". The latter is characterized by strong support for national projects, social activity going beyond Muslim symbolic boundaries, an emphasis on the right to "similarity", and responsibilities vis-à-vis other citizens without regard for their religious affiliation.

Keywords: Islam and Muslims in Europe, citizenship and the politics of identity, new Muslim religious brokers

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THE COUNT OF THE POLISH POPULATION IN BELARUS AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS DATA

The article presents the count and spatial distribution of the Polish population living on the territory of contemporary Belarus in the second half of the past century. The basis for the analysis were official population censuses which took place in the Soviet Union in 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989 and in the Republic of Belarus in 1999 and in 2009. Two criteria of ethnicity have been considered: nationality and mother tongue. The number of Polish people has been established for the whole period on the provincial level and for 2009 on the district level. The results of subsequent censuses revealed a numerical regress of the Polish

population. The article explains the reasons underlying this process, which was an effect of the existing sociopolitical situation.

Keywords: Belarus, Polish population, demography

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THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 2011
AND ITS USE IN THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY AND FIGHT FOR
RECOGNITION. THE CASE OF SILESIA

A study such as the national census can be examined from a number of perspectives. While it can be considered as a statistical study, presenting an objective, true, scientifically grounded picture of the society, it can be also be seen as an important event or social fact from the political viewpoint, one which affects the social reality and intergroup relations. In this article the latter perspective has been applied. It analyzes how the National Census has been used by Silesian ethnic leaders who aim at changing the status of their group, demand the recognition of its separateness and its legal protection. Based on an analysis of Silesian ethnic leaders' activities, in the text I hypothesize that the National Census of Population and Housing 2011 was an extremely important fact for the strategy of struggling for recognition. The preparations for the census and the period when it was carried out have activated Silesian organizations. They used the census to mobilize their members and fight for "Silesian souls" in a community which is divided by the people's sense of identity. Silesian leaders have also treated the census as a significant phase in the, ongoing since the mid-1990, fight for changing the groups' status. By taking advantage of democratic procedures, referring to legal solutions considered in the census, and later drawing attention to the obtained results they have made claims concerning the recognition of their group's separateness by the state.

Keywords: Silesians, national censuses, identity politics, struggle for recognition